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MORTON.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

GREAT MEETING AT TERRE HAUTE. THE REPUBLICAN LEADER DELIVERS HIS

FIRST SPEECH - CRITICISMS OF THE DEMOC RACY-THE USUAL PRETENSES OF REFORM-THE CURRENCY ARRANGED-CIVIL RIGHTS-SPIRIT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY-RAIL-BOADS, STC., KTC.

The Democratic party is out of power, and its struggling to regain it. It is the opposition, and attempts to selze upon every popular discontent, and to avail itself of every local passion to dujure the republican party. it presents no peliey for the administration of the government, and makes no attempt to preserve consistency. It feels at liberty to profess in one locality what it denies in another, and to take any position in one State to strike the republican party a blow, without regard to the ground which it occuples upon the same question in other States. It does not hesitate to use any weapen of as-

party has just declared for absolute free trade, and for raising the revenue by direct taxation, In Pennsylvania it declares in favor of a pro-tective tariff, while in Indiana it affirms its belief in a revenue tariff, to be so adjusted, and framed with such mice discrimination, as to on the temperature question the democratic position is as varied as the circumstances surcounding it in the different States and Territo ries; with this qualification, however, that there is a general leanure to the side of intemperance. If may be said, generally, to go as far in favor of the unrestrained traffic in intoxicating l'quors as it can, not to wholly forfeit the respect and friendship of those who are inclined to the side of temperance. If the temperance men are for always striking lower and making a bid for the from the Eastern States having an excess over support of these who teame in intoxicating the proportion they were entitled to under the liquors. If the temperance men ask only law, to be distributed to the States of the West for a license l. w, there the democracy would put and South that had less than their proportion. constitutionality of those acts affirmed, he was the license very low or have no license at all. It further provides for abolishing the legal tenchangements for the support of that der reserves which the banks were required by the politicians and press of the democratic party everywhere with having class of men. Whatever measure may be prolated to keep on account of their circulation. the license very low, or have no license et all, still offering inducements for the support of that class of men. Whatever measure may be propo ed in any State or Territory whereby to diminish the evils of intemperance, for some rea-son it is sure to come short of receiving demo-cratic support; and they never fail to find some excuse for opposing it, although they may deal

ination, and the exposure and punishment of corruption in its own ranks, in its continued vigilance for self-purification in doctrine and practice. Tried by this test the republican party is distinguished above every other in the his-tory of this country. Nearly all that is known of corruption in the republican party has been

shown by its own dilligent self-examination and the prompt exposure of every official delin-quent who has been discovered. Nobedy be-lieves that the democratic party is particularly sensitive about corruption. In fact, when it was in power it was noted for the industry and skill with which it covered up the peculations of its own members. Committees to investigate the official conduct of its own members were to rarely appointed by democratic majorities in of the currency as was necessary to the resconderate and republican parties seem to have proceeded upon different principles for self-defense and preservation. The Democratic party sought to protect itself against public opinion by con-cealing the delinquencies of its members; while the republican party has proceeded upon the principles that self-examination and the exposure and punishment of its delinquent mem-bers was the best guarantee for its continuance

in all human organizations and the tai men will ultimately corrupt and take possession of all organizations unless they are suppressed, ex-posed and brought to punishment. The detecposed and brought to punishment. The detec-tion and exposure of the Credit Mobilier, San-born and District of Columbia transactions were the voluntary and earnest work of the republi-can party; and while it may show here and there a diseased member, yet it clearly reveals the healthy tone, vigor and condition of the mass. The principles and constitution of the reform is its normal and necessary condition.

For years to come the contest will be between e republican and democratic parties, and between them there is no room for a third party,

Last fall there came upon the country a panic, which suddenly prostrated business and produced disastrous consequences. It was not caused by any detect in the currency or in our rived. financial system, or by maladministration. A panie in the finance is like a panie in the army, and is generally caused by some sudden and unexpected event that confuses the minds of men | words: and destroys confidence. Panics occur quite as frequently where the currency is gold and silver as where it is paper convertible into coin or inconvertible paper. During this panic the people had unbounded confidence in the currency and hoarded it, as they had gold and silver upon the restoration of the old State bank system, former occasions, and government securities were the only ones upon which everybody rehied. The panic came upon us in a period of unequaled prosperity, and was as little expected as the shock of an earth-cuake. It was produced by the fallure of a great banking house, having should be treated-what policy should be adopted to militate its consequences and bring about a speedy restoration of confidence, business and

Congress at the last session by the President in his December message. In that message he asserted that the currency of the country, based as it was upon the credit of the country, was

an impaediate return to specie payments, which it was, admitted by most of the advocates, could be a complished only by largely contracting the volume of currency. Without going into a his-

to ry of the discussions, which lasted throughout the winter months, it is sufficient to say that in April a currency bill passed both houses, containing but two sections. The first declared that the maximum amount of legal lender notes should be \$400,000,000, just what had been claimed by Secretaries Mc allough, Bon well and Richardson, and by the president himself, but which had been disputed vehemently in Congress and out of it. It simply declared the law to be what the president and secretary had a sumed it to be. he word "maximum" means the greatest. It did not me in the precise amount, but simply the amount beyond which the issue could not go; and did not make it ob igatory upon the sec-retary to issue another United States note, and left his discretionary power just what he had

The s cond section provided for the issue of \$46,000,000 of additional national bank notes, to be apportioned to the States of the West and South having less than their proportion of na-tional bank currency, to be issued under the same conditions, limitations and security as those aiready provided by law. As the law then stood the issue of this amount of national bank currency would have required legal tender re-serves to the amount of not less than ten millions, which would have been withdrawn from circulati n; so that if the whole additional forsault, knowing that there is little responsibility attached to those who are struggling to gain power, as compared with those who are in possession of it and who there sponsible for its exercise.

As an illustration of this I may refer to the fact that in the State of Maine the democratic powers has just decigned for absolute free trade,

THE BILL THAT BECAME A LAW.

Just before the close of the session a bill was passed by a vote of more than two-thirds of each House and signed by the President, fixing the amount of legal tender notes at 382 millions for secretary of the treasury the power to retire the twenty-six millions of such notes, which had ued after the commencement of the panic, as a part of the legal tender reserve, and the power to retire and should do so, out of the first surplus revenues. It provided for taking problemion, the democracy are for a license law, fifty-five millions of national bank currency Their bills were amply secured by the deposit of in glittering generalities in favor of temperance reform to which I call attention.

It is to the general tendency and proclivity of the democratic party against the temperance reform to which I call attention.

It is to the generalities in favor of temperance reform to which before were required by law to less that forty intrinsic of the generalities in favor of temperance should be used in paying the proclivity of the democratic party against the temperance reform to which before were required by law to less that forty intrinsic of the same should be used in paying the proclivity of the democratic party against the temperance reform to which before were required by law to less that forty intrinsic or tegal temperance of the five-twenty bonds issued and sold by the government years before. The position of these Democratic leaders is subject to this SPIRIT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Resolutions against corruption are the cheap some of the Southern States, but under the presclap-trap of parties. All parties profess to be op- ent bill it is immediate, or so soon as the de- now in time of peace, to gain a political advanposed to corruption, and are ready enough to It is not expansion by ex posed to corruption, and are ready enough to It is not expansion by eventing new currency, voive a broke expose and proscente it in other parties. The but by putting into circulation some forty mil- of necessity. lions of existing currency which had been locked up in the vaults of the banks. The effect of this bill in expanding the volume of currency in cir-culation was distincly recognized by all who voted for it, and those who voted against it did so for that express reason. The bill extin-guished the threat of contraction which hung over the business of the country like a suspended sword, and is an explicit declaration against

EFFECT OF THE DEBATE.

From the day of the introduction of the resber, until the final action upon the last bill, stantly increasing, notwithstanding the titter assaults made by a portion of the press upon members of Congress who advocated these

The specie payment füror that started out with a demand for Immediate contraction and There are good and bad men in all parties and jingle of phrases about "resumption to be effects of the panies have passed away," and

In the first debate on the subject in the Senate this winter, I defined my position on this question as follows:

the present condition of the country, to look to and adopt such measures; and at this point i differ with the committee.

"There is a wrong time to do a right thing; and

and every one that will be organized will be feeble and ephemeral. These parties present different ideas, tendencies and modes of thought, which are in irrepressible conflict.

THE PANIC.

There is a wrong time touch a right thing; and in my opinion this is not the time in which we should adopt definite measures to redeem these notes in coin, unless the time be put off so far that it will not increase the present embarrassment or intensify the effects of the panic upon

the country."
This position I maintained throughout, and I believe it was the one substantially occupied by those in the Senate with whom I acted, and to which nearly all others have practically ar-

"We are in favor of the repeal of the national

the restoration of the old State bank system, The people will have some system of banking, and when the national banks are broken down State banks will spring up and take their places.

State banks will spring up and take their places. State banks will spring up and take their places, extensive connections, which had rashly under-taken to build a railroad across the continent. The guestion immediately avose how the panic and we shall again have upon us all the evils of does not circulate beyond the limits of the State

> in which it is created, which from year to year perishes in the hands of the people, and under which the States of the West and South paid constant tribute to the Eastern States in the form of exchange. To the older members of my audience I need address no ar-gements upon the evils and di asters which at-

> tended the State bank system. Their recollec-tions upon the subject are but too vivid. The national banks afford a currency that is perfectly secured, in which everybody has en-

ent upon their thing additional sonds to that amount, upon which make currency should have assumed a support that it is deposit with the government as a substance of the Continued States in the continued to what they need many not be taken the proposition, of which the following is a partition, of which the following is a partition of the property of the property of the following is a partition of the property of the following is a partition of the property of the following is a partition of the property of the property of the property of the following is a partition of the following is a partition of the property of the property of the property of the following is a partition of the property of the prop

having to pay the expense of the paper and printing, and a limitation and check upon the issues of the banks, so that it shall not be in their Power to put into circulation more currency than they have secured by bonds on deposit. That the banks must obtain their notes through the government is simply a measure of safety for the people by preventing over-issue.

CONTRADICTORY RESOLUTIONS. But, according to this resolution, the government should issue \$354,000,000 of additional greenbacks for circulation instead of the bank notes. These additional greenbacks will be a public debt to that amount, though not drawing interest, and the very next resolution declares that the government shall return to specie pay-ments as soon as the business interests of the ments as soon as the business inteless of the country will permit. It requires little reflection to see that these two resolutions are exactly contradictory, and that the first puts it out of the power of the government to comply with the second. If the government can not procure the gold wherewith to redeem \$882,000, that of greenbacks the present amount in circu-100 of greenbacks, the present amount in circulation, how will it be able to redeem the greenbacks when the volume shall have been in-creased by adding \$354,000.000 more in place of the national bank currency, making \$736,000,-000 of greenbacks? The difficulty of returning to specie payments will be increased nearly 100 per cent., and, according to the generally re-ceived theories, this will i-rgely and to the de-preciation of the greenbacks.

passed Congress and was vetoed by the President, assumed this pledge to be binding, and fixed the maximum amount of greenbacks at \$40,000,000. The proposition now made by the democracy to increase the issue of greenbacks \$554,000.000, is beset with difficulties and contradictions on every hand. When the greenback acts were passed in 1862 and 1861, they were denounced by the leaders of the democratic party, embracing the oidest and most distinguished members of this convention, as unconstitutional, upon the ground that Congress had no power to make anything but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debis. When Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the majority of the supreme Court to the effect that these ac's were unconstitutional, he was sustained by the leaders of the democratic \*party throngaout the United States; and when afterward President Grant had appointed two more judges upon that beach, and this decision was reversed and the charged by the politicians and pre-s of the democratic party everywhere with having packed the Supreme Court for the purpose of obtaining a decision in gross violation of the Consticriticism—that during the rebellion, when the issue of green backs was a necessity to the prosecution of the war, they denied the power; and

voive a broken pleage, and is stripped of all plea A DOUBLE REPUBLATION.

first resolution of the platform:

the law under which they were issued."

The existing greenbacks were authorized and ssued before the sale by the government of the live-twenty bonds. The law creating them delares, and upon the back of every note is printed : This note is a legal tender at its face value for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt." It was with these notes that the five-twenty bonds were purchased at par from the government by the people, and it was contended with great force that the government, by the express terms of the law, had a right to use these notes in the payment of those bonds. In fact, it was difficult to see how, upon principles of equity and the reading of the law, this conclusion could be avoided.

Nevertheless, it was strenuously argued that
there was an understanding outside of the law,
and a manifest public policy which required

those bonds to be paid in coin. THE PENDLETON THEORY.

But in 1867 Mr. Pendleton, a distinguished democratic leader, advanced the proposition fected without contraction," and "after the ef- that year after the bonds had been sold, Congress had the right to make a further issue of "when it can be accomp ished without injury greenbacks beyond the four hundred millions to the business of the country," or "as soon as wise statesmanthip can safely reach that reisting bonds, and that these new greenbacks should be issued in such quantites as to enable the government to pay off the conds at a rapid rate, and stop the interest. To me this proposi-tion seemed to involve bad faith and repudla-tion. To require the holders of the fivethe healthy tone, vigor and condition of the mass. The principles and constitution of the republican party put it naturally upon the side of temperance as against intemperance, of freedom as against slavery, of the people as against monopoly, of labor, free schools, intellectual and moral progress. It is a progressive party, and whenever it ceases to be so and becomes congruence as and becomes congruent is pledged to redeem what are called sovernment is pledged to redeem what are called government is pledged to redeem what are called sovernment is pledged to redeem what are called government is pledged to redeem what are called sovernment is pledged to redeem what are called government is pledged to redeem what are called to the first promise of the duty of Congress at this seession to take defi
It is a progressive party. And government is pledged given bend to involve bad faith and reputite the bolders of the duty of Congress. To me this provide that it is the public.

To require the holders of the five
ton. To requir its face to the future, and holds that the work of duty at this session of Congress, at this time, in had purchased their bonds would be not only in violation of the pledge given in the act of 186, but unsupported by the reasons, necessities and equities of the original transaction and in-consistent with national faith. This proposition of Mr. Pendleton had the support of many dis-tinguished leaders of the democratic party in Western States; and resulted in a very general and somewhat violent discussion of the

in March, 1869, Congress passed an act declara-tory of the law, intended to settle the whole question, in which it was provided that the five-twenty bonds were payable only in coin, princi-pal and interest. This act was intended to be a settlement of the controversy as to the mode of The third section of the platform, adopted at the democratic State convention, is in these the question, and believe it must now be so received. Since that time these bonds have been bought and sold upon the express declaration of the government that they should be paid in coin, and the government is estopped from now asserting the right to pay them in any other way. Whatever may have been its rights to pay them with the original greenbacks, that was expressly walved by this act, and the who e world was in-vited to deal in them, upon the piedge that they should be paid in coin. The demogratic platand secondly, by proposing to repeal the pledge given in the act of 1869, upon the faith of which those bonds have been bought and sold for more

> It may be safe, therefore, to predict that the settlement of this question by the act of 1869 will not be disturbed; that it will not be in the power of the democratic party of Indiana to reopen

will not de abolished. It may also be assumed that the pledge contained in the act of 1881, that the whole amount of greenbacks should never exceed \$400,000,000, will be accepted as valid and continuing, and that the policy of making an end of the common school system, it is a compliance with 

healthy. And with these considerations I am content to await the further developments of the future on the financial question.

In the seventh resolution the democratic convention went upon its knees to the prejudice against color and the hatred of negroes. The bill which passed the Senate making provision for the equal rights of negroes in public schools, supported by general taxation, codeges, churches, hotels, railroads, steamboats, theaters, and graveyards supported at public expense, was made the occasion for a special attack upon Senator Pratt and myself. It will be remembered that the same men whe passed this resolution were the apologists of slavery, and to the very last did everything in its defense, except to fight. They were opposed to its abolition, resisted the civil rights of the negro at every step, and declared that to confer upon him the right of suffrage would be the dishonor and destruction of the republic. Featen at every point, they would sthi exclude him from the blessings of education, the equal privileges of travel or a The bill which passed the Senate making pro-

of education, the equal privileges of travel or a place of refreshment and rest white on his jour-ney, or of honorable burial when dead. They would even exclude him from the privilege of worshipping God in company with white peo-ple; and this, too, by white men, some of whom seidom enter the doors of a church. UNREASONABLENESS OF PREJUDICE.

There is something very remarkable in the operation of this prejudice against color. Persons who in their infancy were nursed by negro women, in their childhood slept and played with negro children, in youth and manhood were the companions of negroes in the workshop, upon the farm, in the carriage, and upon the journey, who employed negroes as body servants, and in that way were almost continually in their society, dressed by them, shaved by them, nursed by them in sickness, and in various ways inhaling their breath a hundred times a day, and having with them that physical intimacy and contact which does not exist between equals in society; yet when the same negro, as a freeman, pre-sumes to stop at the same notel, or to ride in the same car with them, or to send his children to same church, they are inexpressibly shocked, and declare that social equality will degrade and destroy society. They think to make a few votes appealing to the prejudices and fears of the white people about mixed schools. In towns and communities where the children of each color are 'numerous enough to be formed into separate schools, there will be no trouble on the subject, and there has not been.
in districts sparsely populated,
neighborhoods in which there are school fund would be wholly insufficient to ntain separate schools, and their parents not able to maintain private schools for them, if they are not admitted to the public schools, they must grow up in higherance and without education. And what harm would those colored children do in the public school? They would interrupt hobody, though in many laces they would be the victims of insult and oppression. The man who would say that under helpless, and perhap: vicious throughout their lives, simply because it would be offensive to have them go fine the same school house with white children, himself needs education in the principles of our common hamanity.

EVEN-HANDED JUSTICE. But the punishment and suffering will not fall

pay for it in some way. Such are the mysteri-"That we are in favor of the redemption of the ous rulings of Providence. Even now the people of the South are complaining bitterly of the ignorance of the colored voters, by whom they are surrounded, and by whom, in some of the States and many of the districts, they are outnumbered. The poisoned chalice is commended to their own tips. Only a few years ago the people of South Carolina, Louislana and, in ct, every Southern Sta e, made the education of negroes a felony. For teaching them to read and write, their teachers were fined, imprisoned, cast out from society and

often put to death, so that the negroes grew up in mass in the densest ignorance, for it was thought hat that would make them the most subservient slaves. And mean white men nov hate to see the negro educated for fear that he will become their intellectual superior. But there came a grand revolution. The masters had embarked in a wicked rebellion, in which they were defeated. The slaves were made free and clothed with equal civil and po-litical rights with their late masters. In some of the districts, and in two or three States, they were numerically in the majority, and took the reins of government naturally into their own hands. They were not as a mass very well quali-fied to govero, and the moral as well as the intellectual education of many of them was sadly defective, for slavery is a very bad instructor in morals, teaching honesty neither by precept nor example. When the white by precept nor example. When the white people come to us with loud complaints of mis-

government by the negroes in South Carolina and other Southern States, I answer them that the negroes are just what they made them Their former masters must take the bitter with the sweet. It is impossible that the brutal sla very of two hundred years should not be followed by some consequences which are disa-greeable to their former masters. And what are il the sufferings and the evils resulting from misgovernment by the negroes in all the Southern States combined compared with the intolerable sufferings and hardships resulting from the institution of slavery, for even ne short month? But the negro of the South is improving rapidly, and is everywhere distin-guished for his desire to get an education. Even the old are learning to read and write, and all are auxious for the education of their children. In the State of South Carolina, in which the negro population is so largely in the ascendant, and er which there is so much democratic groaning, they have to-day a better system of schools

than in most Southern States. A PERSONAL ARRAIGNMENT.

The resolution in the democratic platform which I am considering says: "We view with abnorrence this attempt on the part of the federal government to take control of all the schools, colleges, churches, hotels, railroads, steamboats, theaters and graveyards, for the purpose of establi shing negro equality and enforcing it under enormous i enalty of fines, damages and imprisonment. We arraign Senators ages and imprisonment. We arraign Senators Morton and Pratt before the people of Indiana for their votes in favor of this atrocious measure, and we shall ask for judgment against them at the hands of their constituents whom

they have misrepresented"
I arraign the authors of this resolution for gross ignorance of the provisions of the civil rights bill which passed the Senate, and of the constitution of the State of Indiana. The till does not "attempt to take control of all the schools, colleges, churches, hotels, railroads, steamboats, theaters and graveyards" on the part of the government of the United States, but eave that control precisely where it is now. It simply makes it a penal offense to deprive the negro of his equal enjoyment of those institu-tions because of his race and color. The provision of the civil rights bill in regard to schools is in the e words: "That all persons within the jurisd ction of the United States shall be entier of the democratic party of Indiana to reopen tied to the full and equal empyment of the active question, and that the national bank system commodations, advantages, facilities and privileg s o o of com non schools and public

left to the local authorities; but where they are deprived of the equal benefits, punishing by ap-propriate penalties those officers or persons by

CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE CONSTITUTION OF INDI-

es to the constitution of the United States, is in these words:

States, and subjected to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the

Court of Mirion county decided that under the operation of first section of the eighth article of the Constitution of Indiana, colored children had equal rights with white in the public schools, and could not be excluded from their equal benefit and enjoyment. The decision was made by Judge Perkins, a distinguished member of the democratic party and for many years upon the bench of the Supreme Court.

The old bugbear of social equality which has so often done service in the cause of the democracy, is again paraded to affright the souls of

racy, is again paraded to affright the souls of those who do not feel entirely confident of their social position. How often were we told that if slavery were abolished, there would be social equality between the races; and then how solemnly was it declared from every stump in Indiana that if negroes were admitted to the right of suffrage, social equality would be inevitable? Well, these dreadral contingencies have happened, and social equality seems to be as far off as ever. But now we are assured that the civil rights bill, which, in respect to schools, is but a re-enactment of the constitution of Indi-

The school, hotel and graveyard questions are about the last hold the democracy have upon the prejudice against race and color, and we must expect to see them make the most of

The future is long, and revelation, his ory and r ason alike teach us that justice and the right with triumph in the end. The doctrine of civil and political equality to all races of men the same school with theirs, or to kneel in the has been firmly intrenched in the constitution, and notwithstanding the obstacles thrown in its pathway by lingering prejudice and the exigency of parties, will march to a speedy and final triumph.

ONE IDEA OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THE

SOUTH. In the Southern States the central idea of the democratic party is opposition to the civil and political rights of the negro. White men are co ored children, and whore their proportion of surged to vote the democratic ticket because that is the white man's party, and will not tolerate the civil and political equality of the negro. If the party in the South has any other principles than this, they are wholly subordinate, would be sacrificed to it at any time, and are not worth mentioning. To be a democrat in the Southern States means not only opposition to the civil and political rights of the negro under all cir-cumstances, but the political and social ostra-cism of every white man who recognizes grow up without education, to be poor, ignorant, such rights, and will act with the negro in any political organization. Democracy in the South means a conflicts of races and has no use for the democracy of the North, except so far as it recognizes this race conflict and the principles of the white man's government. The republican party placed the thirteenth, fourteenth and fift-enth amendments in the Constitution, and is bound by its And this brings me to the consideration of the which indicts the wrong will ultimately have to principles of the declaration of independent the negro. In the neut of his freedom and of his civil and political issue between the two parties. The democratic party is pledged by its constitution, its history, affiliations and hopes of the future, to undying hostility to the negro race. The republican party is pledged by its history, by its sacred princi-ples to stand faithfully by the 5,000,000 of new born treemen, and must continue to be in the future, as it has in the past, the party of liberty, equality, justice, and the indisoluble union of the States.

MISCHIEVOUS IMPRESSION. A mischievous impression has been cunningly made in the South that the President sympathizes with the southern democracy upon the subject of civil rights, and will differ with northern republicans upon that question, and this impression emboldens the movement against the negroes which is growing in the South day by day. For this impression I know of no foundation. No word or act of the Presient has given it countenance. In his December message he expressly recommended "the enactment of a law to better secure the civil rights which freedom should secure, but has not effectually secured, to the enfranchised slave;" and I re pel with indignation the suggestion that the President will prove false to the principles

of the republican party. WHO IS RESPONSIBLE.

For the corruptions and disorders existing in the State Government of South Carolina, I have no spology to make, nor has the republican In the frauds, and peculations, democrars have expenses of had their full participation, and the republican bonds, which party of the United States have no other responsibility than this: That they prevented the disciplination is a superior of the United States have no other responsibility than this: reconstruction of the State government which had been destroyed by the rebellion. For the mental and moral condition of the negroes the old slave-holding democracy is responsible, and for the fact that the negroes have an equal right to liberty and to a voice in the sovernment by which they are controlled, the responsible ity must traced directly to the great Crestor of us all, who in his holy word, and throughout his ail, who in his holy word, and throughout his works has proclaimed the equal numanity, rights and immortality of all men. For the rebellion and all its dreadful consequences, the democracy, North and South, are responsible. For the preservation of the Union, the abolition of all ways.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

The eightly section of the democratic platform lemands the repeal of the Baxter bill and the enactment of such a license law as shall "protect school fund." It is notorious that the motives sub-tantially the advantages of occupantial of the convention for favoring a license law the Union, while she still retains all the advantages of the British convection and is the state of the British convection and the British convection and the Bri were not the protection of society and the in-crease of the school fund, but to secure the votes and influence of those who favor the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

The republican convention proposed to refer the question of the sale of intoxicating liquors to the decision of each local community or neighborhoods, and to let the majority deter-mine whether such sales should be permitted or prohibited therein. The fadure of laws to promote the cause of temperance can generally be traced to the absence of a publie opinion in the particular locality having suf-ticient strength to enforce them. Laws of this It will be perceived that if colored children receive the fail and equal enjoyment of the common school system, it is a compliance with this act, and that the act goes no farther than to secure to colored children the equal benefit of the schools and the control of these schools is left to the local authorities; but where they are deprived of the equal benefits, punishing by appropriate penalties those officers or persons by by whom they are so deprived.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIBANA.

The first section of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, is in given community a majority of the people are given community a majority of the people are "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subjected to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside."

TARIFF.

TARIFF.

TARIFF.

TARIFF.

The democratic envention declared in favor of a tariff for revenue, intending to have it understood that this was a declaration against the derivative of the prevented from having it in their midst by a derivative was a declaration against the

misunderstood that the General Assembly shall provide by law for a general and uniform system of common schools wherein tuition shall be without charge and equally open to all. Now will these gentlemen who have arraigned Senator Pratt and myself show how the colored children of Indiana can be kept out of the common schools without a violation of the constitution of the States.

DECISION OF AN INDIANA COURT.

In a recent case brought by a colored man ship, Marion county, for excluding his children from the public school, the Superior Court of Mirion county decided that under the operation of first section of locality?

A CRAFTY RESOLUTION.

We have already seen how this convention andered to intemperance and to prejudice and hate against the negro, and I shall now show ou its bold and brazen attempt to deceive the people up n the subject of State laxation. The eleventh resolution declares:

That we denounce as a wanton outrage upon the tax-ridden people of Indiana the increase of the State tax by the last republican Legislature from five cents to firteen cents on the hundred dollars, at the same time changing the a s of assessment so as to increase the valuation of property almost if ty per cent.; that such an foccesse was uncalled for by any public exigency, and we demand the lowest state tax that will upport an economi al administration, not exceeding five cents on the hundred dollars."

The democracy having a majority in each branch of the Legislature in 1871, for the purpose of maxing a show of economy, reduced the asperment for State taxes to five cents on the undred dollars this five-ent levy of 1871 roduced at the State Treasury in 1873 the sum of \$395,930 94.

The State expenses in 1873 were: Indiviary \$ 97.51 94 Fxecutive (salaries State officers and clerks) ...... 29,137 34 'ublic prin'ing 57,28 89 beriffs' mileng 10,784 85 'X enses Supreme Court, 14,752 12 diana reports ..... 12,088 98 O her ordinary expenses . 683t 55-Perevolent institutions ... Stroneous appraisement Public indebtedness......1 Legislative .....

Detlett ...

£90,921 20 278 302 74 \$1,993,648 30 hevenue as above...... 391,930 94 There was on hand in

.... 755,024 87—\$1,150,955 81 853,627 88 the treasury ..... Barrowed, 919,000.

88,221 47

290,180 e3 87,410 28 12,675 00

Thus it will be seen that the five cent levy of 1871 did not produce one-fourth of the revenue necessary to def my the or inary expanses of he State government in 1878, we d that #0 0,000 had to be borrowed for that surpose. The re-publicans having a majority to the legislature of 1873 provided for a new assessment and appra sement of the taxable property of the State under which the total value of the taxable property was fixed at 29 0,000,000, and upon this made an assessment of 5 cents upon nual expe ses, will be \$1.22,000. A five cent tory on the present assessment of tax ble pr perty would produce \$475,000, being a little over onerights. And here is presented a great and vital third of the amount necessary to defray the expeases of the State government suring this year the usual annual current expenses of the benevolent institutions are "200,000, r formator; institutions \$100.00 educational institutions \$3.00; total, \$50.00. The expenses of these three institutions alone would exceed the amount produced by a levy of five cents upon te present as essment of taxable property, and would exceed by \$105,000 the amount produced by the five cent levy upon the assessment of

In this connection it is proper to remark that l hear praises on every hand for the present republican Sta e officers. The ability and fidel-ity with which they have dis-charged the duties of their several offices have been generously acknowledged by their political adversaries. Tas subcess of their adminis ration has been marked in an unusual d goe, and not a breath of suspicion has fallen upon the integrity of any one of them. Messes. Wildman, Glover, Curry and Denny are candidates for rese econo, and the people of the State can not do better than to continue them in office another term. Judge Osborne as a mambe of the sup eme court has displayed learning and ability, and given entire satisfaction.

BORROWING TO PAY EXPENSES.

how very shallow and demagogical is the resoletion which I have quoted. It is an attempt to decaye the people by favoring a small 'tery of five cents on the \$100 for State purposes. party. While these have been exaggerated an of dollars to meet the deficit in expenses. This hundred fold, there is too much truth in them; effect on the part of the convention recals but they are not political, and are the natural trains of the St. te rom 1847 to 1861, during outgrowth of the condition of the State and which the State d bt was largely increased of society, as they emerged from the rebellion. by borrowing money to pay the trid nary in the frauds and peculations, democraes have expenses of the government, and State and their full participation, and the republican bonds, which had been redeemed by the two per cent. sinking fund tax levied in 1852, were reso d in the market without solution of the Union, abolished slavery, cothed the negroes with civil and political rights, and gave them an equal participation with their late masters in the reconstruction of the State government which had been destroyed by the rebellion. For the mental and moral condition of the negroes the old slave-holding democracy is responsible, and for the fact that the negroes have an equal right. was borrowed to meet defi-its and defray ordin sry expenses. In the light of this fi-grant reso lotion we may read the character and purpose of this whole pla form.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY. The draft of a reciprocity treaty with the Bo-

minion of Canada, which has been submitted by the government of that country to ours, with the approbation of the British Government, does not meet with my approval. I have failed to see in it any advantages to be gained by the whole country, and especially by the States of the Northwest; but aside from the mere terms of the treaty, it occurs to me that there are positical considerations of a high character, which would make any treaty of that kind of dentities are the state of the treaty. doubtful expediency. White Canada remains part of the Brstish Empire, I think she cught to fortunes and commercial elations, proposed treaty would give to her antially the advantages of being a State in every respect a foreign country. With a population of more than 4,10,00 she is quite copule of subsisting as an independent people and government, and her adherance to the British connection, as we know, springs out of political considerations hostile to the United States Her trade and affiliations are neturally with the United States and for five months in the considerations. United States, and for five months in the year she is sout out from comme cial communication with Europe, except across our territory. (anada does not and can not flourish in her resent political and can not hourism in her i resent political and commercial condition, and this fact is pressing painfully upon the minds of her statesmen. With Canada independent we can treat as the mutual interests of the two countries may dictate. All questions or annexation must after that event, to be then settled according to be postponed until the voluntary and in cilizent determination of the two countries. With a treaty giving to her the commercial advantages of a State in he Union the period of her independence will be indefinitely post-poned; otherwise it will be accomp shed, I doubt not, within the next d cade. After the former reciprocity treaty has been in operation for eight years, we found Canada more hos tie to us during the rebillion than any other part of the British empire.

While, therefore, Canada remains a part of opposed to the traffic, should they have it forced the British empire, I am in lavor of the ing